

UPHEAVAL IN GREECE TERMED REVOLUTION

(By Associated Press.)
ATHENS, Oct. 23.—The upheaval in public affairs which Greece has passed through in the last few months is now officially designated as "the revolution" and it will doubtless go down in the records of the European war as the Greek Revolution of 1917. Premier Venizelos gave an indication of this in a recently referring to "the revolution" in his address to parliament.

While it has been a peaceful, and largely a bloodless revolution, yet the Greeks it has revolutionized their political system almost as much as the Russian upheaval has affected the Russians.

The abdication of King Constantine and the crown prince on an ultimatum of the protecting powers, France, England and Russia, backed by a military and naval demonstration, the setting up of a new king and the recall of Venizelos to direct the central government at Athens after he had set up a separate pro-

visional government at Saloniki, the complete reversal of policy toward the European war by Greece joining the entente allies, and finally, the complete disappearance of royalist control of public affairs, and the re-establishment of a government based on the control of responsible cabinet ministers—these summarize some of the outstanding features of what is now designated as the Greek revolution.

M. Venizelos in a recent statement summed up some of the general purposes the revolution had in view as follows:

"In participating in this world war at the side of the democratic states in a veritable holy war against the imperialist pretensions of Germany, we will not only succeed in reconquering our national territory from our traditional enemies, Turkey and Bulgaria, now ranged with Germany. We will not only succeed in re-establishing our national honor, clouded by the failure of the ex-king to defend Serbia

in accordance with our treaty obligations. We will not only defend our national interests at the coming peace congress, and assure our national future. We will become, also, an honored member of the family of liberal states which will constitute the congress of peace."

The parliamentary session now going on in defining what the revolution has accomplished. This is being done by the presentation of the diplomatic negotiations through all the troubled period, with notable speeches by Venizelos and the minister of foreign affairs, on the chief points of accusation against the government which was compelled to abdicate. Foremost in this accusation is the desertion by Greece of Serbia and the complete disregard of the Serbo-Grecian treaty, and the surrender to Bulgaria of the Greek front. Rupal and other strategic points, in accordance with an understanding with the German authorities, according to the charge of M. Venizelos and M. Politis.

MEXICAN SILVER NOT PURCHASED FOR RECOINAGE BY THE UNITED STATES

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Negotiations under which the United States had agreed to purchase six million Mexican silver pesos from the Mexican government, to be melted and coined into subsidiary silver, have been declared off.

Mexican representatives were understood to have signified their acquiescence in the arrangement, but acting under instructions from Mexico City they presented new phases, which resulted in the withdrawal by the United States of its offer. The necessity for such a purchase has passed. It was proposed because the

mounting price of silver threatened to reach the minted value, but the market price now has fallen below that which was to have been paid Mexico.

It is understood that the Mexican government is contemplating obtaining the \$5,000,000 in gold which it would have received in payment for the silver pesos in another manner, not made public. Gold is badly needed in Mexico, where the minted gold coin is scarce, and the plans now understood to be under consideration involve relief from this situation by a wider margin than the \$5,000,000 which would have been exported from this country.

FRATERNIZATION OF SOLDIERS ENCOURAGED

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The manner in which the German higher command encouraged fraternization between Russian soldiers and Germans, even before the date of the Russian revolution, and the use to which they put this fraternization, is shown in an army order recently captured on the front of General Linsingen's army. It was issued shortly before Easter, and is as follows:

"In view of the approaching holidays, judging from the example of former years, it is expected that Russians will come out to us with presents. Their emissaries are to be well received and allowed to return to their own lines. Conversations, however, may only be carried on by officers.

"Our officers, in such conversations, will take advantage of opportunities to point out to the Russians that those really guilty of the war are England and France, that Germany and Austria have twice already made peace proposals which Russia wished to accept and only refused because of the influence of England. Do not touch tactical questions; when he has drunk a little he will begin to let things out."

NEW INDUSTRY FOR CUBA.

(By Associated Press.)

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—The fuel shortage in Spain, brought about by the restrictions on coal exportation imposed by the United States and allied governments, which formerly supplied that country's demands, has opened up a new industry for Cuba—the export of wood for fuel purposes to the Spanish peninsula.

TIDE EBBS AND FLOWS.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Germans last night forced back the British from one of the newly captured positions in Flanders. Elsewhere the British maintained yesterday's gains.

LIBERAL DONATION MADE.

(By Associated Press.)

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ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

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Location of principal place of business and location of works, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.

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Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of November, 1917, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 26th day of December, 1917, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors,
CHARLES D. OLNEY, Secretary,
Office Room 365 Russ Building,
San Francisco, California. adv019-N19

STARVATION CAUSES A NATION'S DECIMATION

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A thousand deaths a day from starvation out of a population of 350,000 in the Lebanon mountains near Beirut, Syria, is the toll of famine conditions there resulting from the war, it was declared here today by the Rev. William H. Hall of the Syrian Protestant college, who recently returned to this country from relief work in that district.

Continuing, Mr. Hall described the tragic disappointment of the people there, whose spirits were kept up for weeks by the promised arrival last Christmas time of the American relief ship, Caesar, which would have meant life to thousands, but which never arrived, owing to the refusal of Germany and Austria-Hungary to grant her safe passage to Beirut.

The Caesar, a naval collier loaned to the Red Cross by the navy department, left New York months before the entry of this country into the war, as a "Christmas ship" for the needy in Syria, carrying more than a quarter of a million dollars' worth of food and clothing contributed in this country.

"Day after day the poor, starving people along the coast and through the mountains looked and prayed for the coming of the 'American ship,'" Mr. Hall said. "The country was

canvassed by well organized committees, the needy were listed, the work of distribution was thoroughly prepared, offices were opened and men chosen to direct the distribution. The people waited. Their hopes were raised high.

"Week followed week and month followed month—in suspense the people daily looked out to sea for her—but the ship which meant life and hope to thousands never appeared. She was held by 'military necessity' while the people starved.

"God has forsaken us," was heard again and again as hopeless and hungry they stood face to face with death by starvation.

"If the Caesar had arrived it would have meant that other ships would follow, but her failure to come dashed all hope for relief. Her cargo was sold and the funds finally found their way to Beirut for the purchase and distribution of food there, but there was little food to be bought.

"We know for a fact that thousands of our friends there will die this winter, despite the great good that can be accomplished by sending funds from America to buy what food can be obtained on the ground for distribution in any effort to save as many as possible."

The city of Beirut is as sorely

afflicted as the mountain districts. Mr. Hall went on, and day or night one heard the cry along the streets, "I am hungry—give me bread." This is not from beggars, but from laborers and tradesmen, people who have known the comforts of life.

"In Jerusalem," he continued, "one cannot pass along a street without being beset by prayers for aid. There are mothers with babes pulling at their barren breasts and children whose parents have succumbed and left them to face starvation alone.

"Syria and Palestine have no story of massacre or deportation, but these districts, once prosperous and self-supporting, are now caught in the world strife, and the people are slowly but surely starving to death through no fault of their own. Figures appall one—competent authorities assert that no less than 1,200,000 persons are today in dire distress in these historic Bible lands.

"Of this number at least 75,000 are children below the age of 12 years—boys and girls and little children with no older person to provide the food without which they will perish, or to soothe the last hours when hunger will have overcome the forces of nature and the hour has come for them to face the great eternal without father or mother near."

FREE BRIDGE OVER RIO GRANDE RIVER

INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY MAY SOON BECOME A DREAM REALIZED.

(By Associated Press.)

JUAREZ, Mexico, Oct. 23.—A free bridge from Juarez to El Paso has been the dream of Juarez mayors for years. Proposals to build such a bridge to replace the old wooden toll bridge have been made, but have been failures for years. Francisco Villa proposed to build a concrete and steel bridge between the two border towns at his own expense, but was called away by military duties and never returned to Juarez.

Mayor Melchor Herrera has again revived the movement and has obtained El Paso's approval of a free bridge across the Rio Grande and similar permission will be obtained soon from the Mexican government. The cost of the proposed bridge will be shared equally by the two municipalities.

HIGH COST OF FUEL.

(By Associated Press.)

HONOLULU, Oct. 23.—Coal at \$27 a ton. That is what American fuel is bringing on the open market here, and the price is even higher in interior insular points and on the other islands. The fixing of a maximum price by the government has not yet had any perceptible effect on the price here. Due to lack of cargo space, fuel is scarce in the islands and the price is expected to go higher.

HOTEL MAN IN BAD.

HONOLULU, Oct. 23.—A leading Honolulu hotel is the defendant in four damage suits, involving \$20,000 brought by two sailors, and by two women, one the wife of one plaintiff and the other a friend, alleging that the sailors were ejected from the dance floor of the hotel because they were in sailor's uniform. Discrimination against Uncle Sam's uniform is made a basis for the complaint. It is also alleged that the manager of the hotel refused to permit the waiters to sell them refreshments.

SENATOR PITTMAN ON PREPAREDNESS

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1917.

H. A. Lemmon, Campaign Manager, Liberty Loan Committee, Reno, Nev.

Dear Sir:—I am deeply disappointed that uncompleted official business has prevented me from participating in your glorious patriotic appeal. I had arranged to be present on the 24th had it been possible to have held the meeting on such date, as I telegraphed you.

I am, however, very happy that you have invited me to participate to such extent as conditions will permit. We are in this war to stay until it is over. We have got to win or suffer the fate of Belgium and Serbia. We have got to win or cease to be a republic. We have got to win or there will be no hope of disarmament and enduring peace. We have got to win or be taxed for eternity to pay Germany's war debts and to support German militarism. We have got to win or be the slaves of the most autocratic and blood-thirsty monarch that ever defiled and debauched Christianity and civilization. Of course, we are going to win. That victory may come in one year or it may be delayed for several. It all depends upon the American people. It depends upon what we do now. Our men have nobly dedicated their services and their lives, but wars cannot be won with soldiers alone. This is a war of machinery and mechanical instruments of death and destruction. The more of these we have the fewer soldiers are required. The more of these we have the greater will be the protection of our soldiers. We must maintain a steady rain of shot and shell upon the enemy trenches so that our boys will not be slaughtered when they start, as was too often the case in the beginning of the war. Our death rate decreases as our armament increases.

Our boys are on the battle front calling to us for help. Are we going to leave them there unarmed and unprotected? Are we going to desert them now? We are not! To end this

war in a year and give our boys the best possible protection will require billions of dollars. This enormous sum can only be raised by everyone lending to the government every cent that he can spare. It does not make any difference what it costs. Our boys must have every protection that we can give them. They are giving their lives. We can certainly make some sacrifice and lend our government every dollar that is not actually necessary in our everyday life. The man today who has an idle dollar and keeps it, instead of lending it to his government is not only unpatriotic, but will have upon his head the blood of many a soldier boy.

KEY PITTMAN.

TRUMPETERS WANTED FOR MARINE SCHOOL

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The U. S. marines are sounding the bugle call for 160 "musics." They need that number of young men who can memorize the 148 calls that must be learned before graduation from the marine music school at Port Royal, S. C.

Only young men of good character who have the consent of their parents will be accepted for enlistment at marine corps recruiting stations as "musics," a term that the sea soldiers always apply to their trumpeters. The course takes twelve weeks.

CHURCH APPROPRIATES MONEY.

(By Associated Press.)

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 23.—The New Mexico conference of the Southern Methodist church, held here recently, passed a resolution urging the general conference of the church to appropriate \$100,000 for the welfare work among the soldiers of the national army. The conference also pledged its part of the amount.

BIG AIRPLANE BREAKS AMERICAN RECORD

(By Associated Press.)
MINNEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Carrying eight passengers, Lieut. Silva Rosati arrived at the government aviation field here in his Caproni biplane at 4:21 o'clock yesterday afternoon, completing a flight of about 225 miles from Hampton, Va., in four hours, eleven minutes.

According to officials of the Aero Club of America, the flight breaks all records in the United States for machines carrying two or more passengers.

SOLDIERS ARE GIVEN PLEASURES OF HOME

BOYS OF "BLIGHTY CORNER" ENJOY THEIR RESPIRE FROM THE TRENCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, Oct. 23.—One place which many American soldiers visit in Paris is the British "Blighty Corner," officially known as the "Foyer du Soldat Anglais." It is conducted by a group of English and American women as a place where Canadian, Australian and New Zealand soldiers who cannot go home for their ten days' leave may find a welcome. It has all the facilities of an up-to-date club, with perhaps a little more of the air of "home" than an ordinary club. Tea is served every afternoon in all corners by the wives of British officers, and there is every afternoon and evening a program of music and entertainment.

"My visit has given me much pleasure," wrote the Prince of Wales in the visitors' book. "Ditto," wrote the Duke of Connaught.

On the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's visit, the cheers of the Canadian soldiers were so lusty as to offend the ears of some of the residents of a fashionable hotel in the Place Vendome nearby. They filed a complaint with the police, but the police replied: "They are authorized to make as much noise as they please. The British soldiers were not told to make less noise when they blew up the mines at Messines."

Twice a week the men at "Blighty Corner" are taken to visit the old corners of Paris. An interesting incident occurred this week when a party visited the church of Jeanne d'Arc. The priest presented them with souvenir medals representing Joan of Arc. "But there are only

GOOD CROPS IN BALKANS.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Crops throughout Serbia and Bulgaria are better than ever before, according to information received by the Serbian government. In occupied portions of Serbia, however, all the harvests have been requisitioned by the Austrians, and not even enough has been left to enable the native farmers to exist until next summer. The farmers receive only a nominal price for the grain requisitioned by Austria while no payment at all is made by the Bulgarians.

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